Approved For Release 2000/08/11 : CIA-RDP96-00792R000400240003-5

02460. **Luttenberger, Franz. Friedrich Zöllner, spiritualism, and four-dimensional space.** *Zeitschrift für Parapsychologie und Grenzgebiete der Psychologie*, 1977, *19*(4), 195-214. 19 refs

In 1877-1878, the astrophysicist Friedrich Zöllner undertook a scientifically motivated investigation of spiritualistic phenomena with the American medium Henry Slade. At a visit in Great Britain in 1875 he had met Crookes and other spiritualists and had become acquainted with such manifestations. With his experiments he intended to prove a rather speculative theory of a four-dimensional space which had developed out of his considerations about the impossibility of bringing to congruity symmetric bodies in our concrete space, an idea which can be traced back to Kant. Zöllner made efforts to design experiments with enduring results which were caused unequivocally paranormally--in his terms four-dimensional--efforts; among others we find the famous knot-test. His reports contain descriptions of about fifty manifestations. In his opinion the proper cause of the phenomena were invisible intelligent four-dimensional entities. Zöllner's theory of space and his interpretations indicate his rather mechanical view of life, and show--against his intentions--a strong influence from scientific naturalism. Eventually an effort is made to outline some pre-conditions for such investigations at these times by a comparison between Germany and Great Britain. - DA/G.H.

02461. **Renninger, Mauritius. An actually existent fourth dimension of space as a model for the explanation of psychokinetic phenomena?** *Zeitschrift für Parapsychologie und Grenzgebiete der Psychologie*, 1977, *19*(4), 215-226. 2 figs; 10 refs

By model considerations between spaces of dimensions differing by unity the author tries to demonstrate that the hypothesis of an actually existent fourth dimension of space--as formulated just a hundred years ago by the German astrophysicist Friedrich Zöllner--is able to bring most of the psychokinetic phenomena nearer to a physical understanding than any other initial point. - DA

ITALIAN LANGUAGE

(Editor: Paola Giovetti)

LUCE E OMBRA

02462. **Ludwiger, Jllobrand von. Personally verified apport phenomena.** *Luce e Ombra*, 1985 (Jul/Sep), *85*(3), 173-180. 11 refs

Account of the physical medium Jons Dave, who was particularly endowed with the ability to produce apport phenomena. As with some other mediums, Dave's paranormal capacities developed after an accident during the war: he was seriously wounded, with the destruction of hypophysis. Von Ludwiger relates some very specific and interesting personal experiences with Dave and describes his clairvoyance capacities. This material is from his still unpublished book. Today Dave does not work as a medium; he is a painter and healer. - DA

02463. **Marabini, Enrico. Man's being between determinism and free-will.** *Luce e Ombra*, 1985 (Jul/Sep), *85*(3), 181-188. 10 refs

Discussion of determinism and free will. Marabini considers the modern scientific trends of biology, neuroendocrinology, and of some currents of academic psychology, and points out that all these conceptions can describe a part -- and only a part -- of human reality. In fact, when man considers himself as a living being in the matrix of the universe, he realized the significant and conscious reality of his existence. Humans understand that both these views are real, even if in order to be communicated they need different methods.

In particular states of consciousness, humans can activate his symbolic and intuitive functions, expand into irrational (extrarational), realms and enter into realities completely different from the biophysical and rational world.

A human being is subject to biophysical and biopsychical laws, and in this sense his life is determined. But in the "horizontal" position where causes and effects are at the same level, he can catch a glimpse of a "vertical" dimension. Participating in the harmony of universe, free from materiality, man can reach the real freedom of spirit. - DA

02464. **Ravaldini, Silvio. On mediumship.** *Luce e Ombra*, 1985 (Jul/Sep), *85*(3), 189-196.

In this article the author points out the circumstances which, in the field of mediumship make the scientific control of the medium and his or her phenomena difficult and sometimes impossible. He reviews some materialization phenomena and cases of direct voice in which he was present, cites the hypothesis of "disintegrated personalities" and intends to deal on another occasion with this subject, in order to see if an alternative hypothesis could explain phenomena of an apparently spiritistic nature. - DA

02465. **Morrone, Cobaltina. On the frontier of parapsychology.** *Luce e Ombra*, 1985 (Jul/Sep), *85*(3), 197-201.

The author identifies "border-parapsychology" with a particular aspect of parapsychology that deals with humanity in toto and human destiny, trying to face the intriguing and age-old problem of survival through the quantitative and qualitative analysis of the full range of paranormal phenomena -- those that are rationally explainable by positivistic hypotheses, and those that unfortunately are nearly always ignored, which do not have any logically and rationally acceptable justification and seem to support the hypothesis of survival after death. In particular he points out mediumistic phenomena at a high level, both physical and intellectual, and recalls some personal experiences. - DA

02466. **Iannuzzo, Giovanni. History and the myths of parapsychology.** *Luce e Ombra*, 1985 (Jul/Sep), *85*(3), 202-219. 37 refs

The author analyzes some problems in the history of parapsychology, such as the origins of spiritualism, the foundation of psychical research, and the advancement of experimental parapsychology. He suggests that many of the current opinions -- expressed by a number of students -- about the history of parapsychology are misrepresentations. There exists a "mythology" of the history of parapsychology that must be modified and corrected. Therefore, he emphasizes the importance of historical researches in the field of parapsychology. - DA

METAPSICHICA RIVISTA ITALIANA DI PARAPSICOLOGIA

02467. **Assennato, Pericle. Our research (and our soul).** *Metapsichica Rivista Italiana di Parapsicologia*, 1971 (Jul/Dec), *26*(3/4), 101-103.

The author summarizes the principal trends in the field of parapsychological research. He reminds us that in

Approved For Release 2000/08/11 : CIA-RDP96-00792R000400240003-5

Approved For Release 2000/08/11 : CIA-RDP96-00792R000400240003-5

dominance over the right one, generating the development of human rationality/autonomy/independence, compared to sensitiveness/dependence upon the godliness in humans. Humans, of course, have preserved, in the form of nostalgia, the typical behaviors and attitudes of ancient times and in this sphere, could have remained with various pathologies, rituals, religion, and paranormal phenomena.

Apart from hurried conclusions, Jaynes' theory might suggest creative approaches to the study of paranormal phenomena as long as it moves from new and different statements, which involve man's whole historical process and cultural evolution, connecting them to thought processes that are actually different, and that, according to the latest studies, are separated from one another. - DA/R.A.W.

03627. Bersani, F., Passoli, P., and Trevisan, B. A project of telepathic experimentation with scenes of daily life. *Quaderni di Parapsicologia,* 1986, 17(1), 165.

Thirty years ago the C.S.P. experimental group undertook a series of telepathy experiments under the direction of Dr. Cassoli and Dr. Marabini. In these experiments a group of subjects tried to receive telepathically a "life action" played by another distant group of agents. The investigation was a preliminary one, but the results were very stimulating in some respects. We plan to repeat the same kind of experiments in the near future. We have also suggested some preliminary control experiments in order to clarify some aspects of the possible target-response random coincidences. - DA/R.A.W.

JAPANESE LANGUAGE

(Editor: Tosio Kasahara)

JOURNAL OF THE PS INSTITUTE OF JAPAN

(Recently changed to the *Journal of the Psi Science Institute of Japan*). First published in 1977, this journal was published irregularly but now it is a quarterly. It is in Japanese but has English abstracts. It is edited by Hideo Seki, who is also president of the Institute. The address is the Psi Science Institute of Japan, Puti-Rozu, 17-12 Kami-Ochiai 1-Chome, Shinjuki-ku, Tokyo 161, Japan. Telephone: 03-954-5542. ISSN 0911-3991.

03628. Fujita, Kiyoyuki. An attempt to apply suggestopedic methods to improve the efficiency of mathematical learning in junior high school students: Part I. *Journal of the PS Institute of Japan,* 1981, *5*(3), 2-5. 10 refs

This paper reports on preliminary experiments on suggestopedia applied to mathematics lessons in a junior high school with some success, and with suggestions for further studies. Its reference to psi is not stated. - T.K.

03629. Fujita, Kiyoyuki. An attempt to apply suggestopedic methods to improve the efficiency of mathematical learning in junior high school students: Part II. *Journal of the PS Institute of Japan,* 1981, *5*(3), 6-10. 8 illus; 2 refs

Describes a further series of experiments on attempts to apply suggestopedic techniques to mathematical lessons, with a few departures from the original method [03628]. No reference to psi is mentioned. - T.K.

03630. Ogawa, Yuji, and Sasaki, K. Shigemi. Physical characteristics of Nen-Ba (thought-field) developed in a lightproof box during the subject's concentration: Wave analysis. Part III. *Journal of the PS Institute of Japan,* 1981, *5*(3), 41-43. 3 illus; 6 refs

A series of experiments consisting of 13 sessions were conducted with Masuaki Kiyota, a 16-year old boy as subject in a laboratory of the University of Electro-Communications, Chofu-shi, Tokyo, from May 1976 to January 1979. The authors asked the subject to try to influence, as he might do during a thoughtography experiment, a silicon-photo-diode (SPD) placed along with a light-emitting-diode (LED) in a tin can shielded from both light and electromagnetism. [For further details, see 03099 and 03102.] The main purpose of these experiments was to observe an interrelationship of physical light (LED) as continuous and intermittent lighting with Nen-Ba (thought field), and to compare the degree of difficulty in the appearance of "psi light" under conditions with and without the physical light. The results revealed: (1) The existence of the physical light did not prevent the occurrence of the thought field. (2) The thought field appeared as an extra light with no effect on the functions of the SPD or LED. (3) Psi light (as a thought field), therefore, behaves like a normal, visible ray. And (4) the psi light has a tendency to occur more frequently in a group-pulsating manner, whereas there exists a continuous physical light in the box. Furthermore, this series of experiments also examined the relationship between the group pulsing of the thought field developed in the light-proof box and the leakage from the power source (50 Hz) in order to detect leakage current, if any, as a normal explanation of these phenomena. - T.K.

03631. Fujita, Kiyoyuki. An attempt to apply suggestopedic methods to improve the efficiency of mathematical learning in junior high school students: Part III. *Journal of the PS Institute of Japan,* 1981, *6*(1), 3-8. 15 illus; 5 refs

The author reports a higher acceleration of learning rate than in his previous reports [03628, 3629] by providing the subjects with an "infinite musical scale" in experimental sessions, but he makes no reference to psi. - T.K.

03632. Seki, Hideo. An interesting failure in the application of suggestopedic methods to a large-sized class. *Journal of the PS Institute of Japan,* 1981, *6*(1), 9-10. 1 illus; 3 refs

This paper deals with a failure to replicate the author's previous findings on the same subject. No reference is made to psi. - T.K.

03633. Sasaki, K. Shigemi, Haga, Hideo, Hayase, Yuichi, Numata, Akira, and Ogawa, Yuji. Effects of targets on perception in "extra-retinal" viewing or clairvoyance: Part I. Color and brightness. *Journal of the PS Institute of Japan,* 1981, *6*(1), 11-17. 8 illus; 9 refs

A series of experiments on clairvoyance (13 sessions) were carried out with Hiroto Yamashita, a 17-year-old boy, as a subject. He was discovered and trained by two of the authors, H. Haga and Y. Hayase, in laboratories of the University of Electro-communications and of a training center for hypnosis (Mental Health), Tokyo, from September 1980 to May 1981. The subject was led into a dark room or a room with normal illumination and, while sitting in a chair, was blindfolded by 1 cm thick cotton pads and four layers of towels with adhesive tape over them which was, they claim, stuck fast to his skin in order to completely prevent his sight. Then, with the experimenters around him, he was asked to try to perceive a target that was randomly selected from a deck of ESP cards or a pool of 70 different color cards (Japanese Industrial Standard colors)

Approved For Release 2000/08/11 : CIA-RDP96-00792R000400240003-5

Approved For Release 2000/08/11 : CIA-RDP96-00792R000400240003-5

also discusses the historical and philosophical premises of psychiatric interest in psychical research. Such interest arose from a sound positivism whose method allowed a free and wider view of natural phenomena. - DA/R.A.W.

03624. Servadio, Emilio. Psychic regression and birth-connected experiences. *Quaderni di Parapsicologia,* 1986, *17*(1), 126-135.

It now can safely be admitted that the fetus is endowed with mental life, and that in the prenatal phase many instances of ESP can occur between mother and child. The author recalls the fact that between the parents--especially the mother--and the little child, ESP phenomena have been ascertained and described many times. Then he points out that by means of various techniques, it is possible to bring about age regressions in adult subjects. The latter can go through infantile and prenatal experiences. For example, it is possible for a hypnotized subject to talk, to draw, and to behave in general as if he were 2, 3, or a few more years of age. The correspondence with aspects and peculiarities of the previous ages is sometimes absolutely striking.

Regressions to even more precocious ages can be obtained with the use of certain drugs, particularly LSD. The author quotes at length the work of Dr. Stanislav Grof, whose vast knowledge of the field is well known. In fact, Grof has administered LSD innumerable times to normal people, neurotics, and psychotics. In many cases, Grof ascertained that his subjects revealed--through vivid images and utterances--many occurrences belonging to their prenatal phases. In some such cases, ESP phenomena have undoubtedly been present.

In the last part of the paper, the author reports about a case he treated with psychoanalytic technique using LSD after some time as a help in the treatment. Under LSD, the subject expressed a long series of impressions and feelings, all related to his prenatal experiences. Some of these impressions he later described in poetry. The author has read two of the poems--one of them connected with the birth of his first child. Finally, he propounds a hypothesis he had already put forward in some previous papers: That the ultimate origins of some prenatal experiences perhaps could be situated in a transphenomenal level of reality. - DA/R.A.W.

03625. Aiazzi, Pier Luigi. Psi communication: A reality with two faces. *Quaderni di Parapsicologia,* 1986, *17*(1), 136-144. 3 refs

In this paper we analyze some famous samples of only partially successful experiments in which the appearance and disappearance of the psi faculty proves itself directly related to the symbolic context of the evidence. These examples include a famous experiment of E. Osty with R. Schneider, a probable negative photograph of thought realized with Sai Baba, and the description of Kuda Bux and other firewalkers. With regard to the latter we have specifically considered the remarkable attempts of certain experimenters to repeat the feat while holding hands with subjects possessing paranormal faculties. We make some observations concerning how mime, gestures, or even the logic according to which experiments are organized can be decisive in determining the presence or absence of psi. We relate this aspect to the fundamental structure of communication, and in particular to the double aspect that each message has a process of communication. Furthermore, we illustrate several comparative considerations with regard to the figure/background dualism (Gestalt theory) implicit in the simplest form of communication, that is, sensorial communication, with regard to the signifying/signified duality, as well as to the fonic-emission/acoustic-reception relationship, connected with the spoken form, and also with the wave/corpuscle duality in N. Bohr's complementaristic conception of physics. In parapsychology we recognize the effect of the same dualistic structure in the complementary aspect of languages, values, and patterns of behavior that exist between psi-production and the scientific observation of the same: the eternal oscillation between the two alternative structures of thought--doubt and faith, omnipotence and limit, empathy and logical objectivity.

Taking into account all of these aspects that deal with the symbolic structure of paranormal experience, we attribute an importance to the "message"--more suitable than the traditional conception of "phenomenon"--specifically to the nature of the message present in every psi event. In the light of a last example--the famous sittings of W. Crookes with F. Cook--we consider very significant from a symbolical point of view where we discuss the possibility of a more suitable experimental approach to resolve the inner duality of parapsychology. - DA/R.A.W.

03626. Cozzi, Giorgio. Creativity in parapsychology: Preliminary observations and reflections. *Quaderni di Parapsicologia,* 1986, *17*(1), 145-164. 21 figs

Dr. Cozzi discusses the subject of creativeness in parapsychology, first making some preliminary statements connected with the two different ways of thinking: vertical (the left brain's logical rational functions) and lateral (the right brain's typical imaginative-creative functions). He presents the practical evidence for the different types of thinking by showing classical patterns of perceptivity problems, which are intended to displace logical functions, usually moving in an analytic and sequential context, not being able to come to a solution, if not for the intervention of creative functions, that, because of their own nature, are synthetic, simultaneous, and not bound by strict schemes of cultural reference.

The audience was given evidence of the different ways of thinking and observing games and tricks of perception, which for their comprehension and solution require the skill of looking at things from different points of view, and above all, the skill of going over those virtual lines, which culturally, in our rational minds, connect each angle of the observed reality. Since that is so, it becomes necessary to revise the attitude of research of paranormal phenomena.

Moreover, even the need of revising experimental methodologies, knowing that they have to consider almost certain right-brain action (lateral thought) while expressing ESP and the difficult submission of sensitive subjects to strict controls, which may force their own vertical thought.

The Ganzfeld technique, for instance, could probably be improved by simply (de) conditioning the perception displays concerning vertical thought.

A part of the numberless consequences of an approach methodologically stated according to the orientation, confirmed by the last 20 years of studies of brains, there are stimulating theories attributing human evolution to the division of the two cerebral hemispheres and their own proper specialization. The author quotes Jaynes' bicameral theory, which is intended to explain divinity's matrix with man's inner voices at that time when the two hemispheres were actually separated, for what concerns their functions (this event has been tested by recent studies on schizophrenic subjects with their brain surgically split and, according to him, proved by historical evidence). According to Jaynes, environmental conditions favored the integration of the two hemispheres and also the left hemisphere's

Approved For Release 2000/08/11 : CIA-RDP96-00792R000400240003-5

Approved For Release 2000/08/11 : CIA-RDP96-00792R000400240003-5

that the strict application of the double-blind method offers the researcher the guarantee of absolute objectivity in estimating results. - DA/R.A.W.

03616. Rigato, Mario. The possibility of suggestive influences in certain analgesic effects of magnetotherapy: A boundary problem between parapsychology and unquestioned sciences. *Quaderni di Parapsicologia,* 1986, *17*(1), 46-48.

The clinical effects of pulsed magnetic fields are easily controllable by means of radiography and other objective data. On the other hand, the purely analgesic effects declared by the patient are not controllable. Some authors suggest that a placebo effect is present. On this problem an experimental research program is presented to be carried out in collaboration with the Parapsychology Laboratory of The University of Utrecht. The aim is to point out some aspects which could involve academic orthodoxy as well as parapsychology. - DA/R.A.W.

03617. Bersani, Ferdinando, and Travisan, Bruno. Experiences with psycholinguistic PK. *Quaderni di Parapsicologia,* 1986, *17*(1), 49-53. 1 ref

Last year we presented a new method that could detect some possible PK effects catalyzed by the interpretation of semirandom acoustic signals recorded on a tape recorder. In a previous study we investigated the possibility of perceiving linguistic patterns in suitable nonlinguistic acoustic events. The two essential conditions in order to obtain such effects were: (a) the availability of sounds that could be listened to over and over again on a tape recorder, and (b) the propensity of the subject to understand that what they are listening to is a linguistic message.

As we showed last year, the hypothesis can be formulated which says that a condition can be produced during the linguistic interpretation that is particularly conducive in order to produce some PK effects by which a "nonintentional" modification of acoustic patterns could result in better equating the acoustic event to a linguistic model produced by the subject's mind. This hypothesis also fits with Stanford's "conformance behavior" model. In our set-up, the physical target of the PK is the electronic device by which the acoustic events are processed.

In other words, our present investigation involves the possibility of detecting some modifications in the electronic "processing" of the acoustic signals previously recorded. In our pilot attempts the subject was requested to listen (using headphones) to suitable signals, and his emotional involvement was monitored via an electronic device called the "oracle," wherein the subject asks the "oracle" to speak about some personal questions. In other words, the acoustic signals can be used as targets for a short projective test in which the subject is particularly involved. In order to improve the psychological connection between the electronic device and the subjects, we introduced some modifications into the circuits with respect to the previous instrumentation, and we also introduced feedback by means of a small light that flashes when the "oracle" speaks. With these modifications we have conducted an extensive investigation with quite a large number of subjects. No PK effect was detected. Nevertheless, experimentation is still going on in order to obtain a very large amount of data. - DA/R.A.W.

03618. Dettore, Ugo. A hypothesis of clairvoyance. *Quaderni di Parapsicologia,* 1986, *17*(1), 54-60.

We hypothesize a sensoriality in time (past and future) on the pattern of which the sensoriality in space (present), peculiar to the five known senses, would have formed. The sensoriality in time would be peculiar to all, living and nonliving beings; the one in space would belong only to living beings, even if potentially present in the nonliving ones. Clairvoyance would consist in the sensoriality in time (retrocognition and precognition); clairvoyance in the present, or cryptesthesia, would in reality be a perception of the immediate past, displaced only by a few moments as to the present. On the basis of time sensoriality, it would have formed intuitive thought which is always creative and leads to the evolution of all beings; on the basis of space sensoriality, it would have developed rational thought, which in itself isn't creative but only aims at settling fixed relations, or laws, among beings. The interaction between the two sensorialities and the two forms of thought offers us the whole of reality. - DA/R.A.W.

03619. Martelli, Aldo. Experiences of collaboration with certain prestidigitators in the investigation of some presumably paranormal cases. *Quaderni di Parapsicologia,* 1986, *17*(1), 61-68.

On several occasions, during our investigations and experimental researches on some supposed paranormal phenomena, we availed ourselves of the collaboration of two conjurors: Vanni Bossi and Alexander. In our opinion, such collaboration is useful and advisable. Obviously, one should consider certain difficulties, deriving, for instance, from the conjurors' engagements.

We agree with Vanni Bossi that it is not enough to have at our disposal a "tout-court" good conjuror. It is also necessary that the conjurer is practiced, not only in conjuring tricks in general, but also with those tricks that "paranormal" subjects could perform.

Thanks to Alexander's collaboration, we investigated a supposed phenomenon of water creation. The subject was a 15-year-old girl. This case proved to be a trick as the girl, thanks to her extraordinary skill, was able to put out the salivary secretion through her imperceptibly half-open lips. We also investigated a case of an 11-year-old boy who had been described as the protagonist of many extraordinary ESP and PK phenomena. In our presence, the boy was able only to make a thermometer mercury rise, by means of a "trick," unconscious perhaps, but soon revealed. Moreover, in 1978, in Milan, Alexander caught Geller bending a key by hand, simulating PK. He was able to reproduce the success in the same way.

We made use of the two conjurors' opinions also in order to examine (as deeply as possible) about 30 experiments. They involved metal bending and of other kinds, selected among over 200 experiments performed during some years with half a dozen "mini-gellers," and with Professor Bersani's collaboration. We chose that experiments because we considered them valid as far as their paranormal "genuineness" was concerned.

In this case, we should be satisfied with the conjurors' posterior judgment that is given on the basis of our account. In fact, we cannot have them at our disposal all throughout the experiment. The explanations for the phenomena, that the conjurors gave separately, partly coincided, partly contrasted, and only two were judged tenable, on the basis of our experimental experience. In some cases, then, the conjurors admitted that, if things had actually gone as we had described, the only explanation they could give was the operator's inattention. - DA/R.A.W.

03620. Cassoli, Piero. A contribution to the study of pranotherapy. *Quaderni di Parapsicologia,* 1986, *17*(1), 69-89. 43 refs; 1 table

The author, a physician, discusses problems concerning "healers." For many years he has been investigating only

Approved For Release 2000/08/11 : CIA-RDP96-00792R000400240003-5

Approved For Release 2000/08/11 : CIA-RDP96-00792R000400240003-5

Therapy; (2) Chirurgy; (3) Pharmacology; (4) Internal Medicine; (5) Psychiatry, and other therapeutic procedures like acupuncture, "Mora therapy," homeopathy, chiropractices, etc. Furthermore, at this Congress, spiritistic healing practices in São Paulo (Brasil) were "documented" in 2 papers and 2 films (a book exposition of some 1,000 titles gave an idea of the ambitious scope of this heterogenous Austrian event). - B.O.B.

CRITICISMS

04567. Bauer, Henry H. Physical interpretation of very small concentrations. *Journal of Scientific Exploration*, 1990, *4*(1), 49-53. 11 refs

Reported observations of allergy-like responses by basophils at extreme dilutions were treated as unbelievable and compared with homeopathy. However, in several "mainstream" fields of science accepted formulations also imply action by substances present at the level of much less than a single molecule or ion. - DA

EXPERIMENTS

04568. Bellentani, Stefano, Bertolani, Paola, Gradellini, Maurizio, and Noera, Giorgio. Proposal for a correct medical and scientific approach to the study of psychic healers. *Metapsichica Rivista Italiana di Parapsicologia*, 1987, *41*, 34-44. 1 fig; 2 graphs; 2 illus; 8 refs; 1 table

The authors propose a new method of studying presumed paranormal recoveries induced by so-called "healers" (in Italy this practice is named pranotherapy). The purpose of this method is to avoid those problems linked to suggestion (the well known placebo effect) and at the same time to furnish a quantitative result. They used 12 rats in which an edema in the hind paw was induced by means of underskin injection of carrageenine. Six rats were then treated by a healer, without physical contact; the others were considered as control. After three days, the edema values were measured and it was found that in the rats treated by the healer, the average edema was lower than in the control rats. - W.G.

04569. Byrd, Randolph C. Positive therapeutic effects of intercessory prayer in a coronary care unit population. *Southern Medical Journal*, 1988 (Jul), *81*(7), 826-829. 10 refs; 3 tables

The therapeutic effects of intercessory prayer (IP) to the Judeo-Christian God, one of the oldest forms of therapy, has had little attention in the medical literature. To evaluate the effects of IP in a coronary care unit (CCU) population, a prospective randomized double-blind protocol was followed. Over 10 months, 393 patients admitted to the CCU were randomized, after signing informed consent, to an intercessory prayer group (192 patients) or to a control group (201 patients). While hospitalized, the first group received IP by participating Christians praying outside the hospital; the control group did not. At entry, chi-square and stepwise logistic analysis revealed no statistical difference between the groups. After entry, all patients had follow-up for the remainder of the admission. The IP group subsequently had a significantly lower severity score based on the hospital course after entry ($p < .01$). Multivariant analysis separated the groups on the basis of the outcome variables ($p < .0001$). The control patients required ventilatory assistance, antibiotics, and diuretics more frequently than patients in the IP group. These data suggest that intercessory prayer to the Judeo-Christian God has a beneficial therapeutic effect in patients admitted to a CCU. - DA

04570. Quinn, Janet F. *An Investigation of the Effects of Therapeutic Touch Done Without Physical Contact on State Anxiety of Hospitalized Cardiovascular Patients.* Unpublished doctoral dissertation, New York University, 1982. 164p.

The focus of this study was the explication of the means by which the nursing intervention of Therapeutic Touch is effective. Specifically, this research was designed to test the theorem that Therapeutic Touch without physical contact would have the same effect as Therapeutic Touch with physical contact. This theorem was derived from the broader conceptual system developed by Rogers (1970), which suggests that the effects of Therapeutic Touch are outcomes of an energy exchange between two human energy fields. Since the effect of Therapeutic Touch with physical contact on state anxiety is known, state anxiety was utilized as a measure of the efficacy of Therapeutic Touch without physical contact.

A sample of 60 male and female subjects, between the ages of 36 and 81, hospitalized on a cardiovascular unit of a metropolitan medical center, were randomly assigned to the Experimental group, receiving Non-Contact Therapeutic Touch, or the Control group, receiving Non-Contact. Each subject completed the A-State Self Evaluation Questionnaire (Spielberger, Gorsuch & Lushene), 1970) before and after the assigned intervention. It was hypothesized that subjects receiving Non-Contact Therapeutic Touch would have a greater decrease in posttest state anxiety scores than subjects receiving the Control Intervention of Non-Contact. This hypothesis was supported at the .0005 level of significance. In addition to the main hypothesis, two ancillary research questions were explored. There were no differences among the effects on subjects' state anxiety obtained by four different nurses administering Non-Contact Therapeutic Touch. Further, there were no significant relationships between subjects' sex, ethnicity, religion, medical diagnosis, presence or absence of surgery, number of previous hospitalizations, position during treatment, number of days after surgery and subjects' response to treatment by Non-Contact Therapeutic Touch. Implications for nursing practice and research were identified. - *D.A.I.* [Abstract published here with the permission of UNIVERSITY MICROFILMS INTERNATIONAL and may not be reproduced elsewhere without their prior permission.]

04571. Snel, F.W.J.J., and Van der Sijde, P.C. Handling and gentling as functions of paranormal healing with normal and sick animals by non-healers. *European Journal of Parapsychology*, 1988/89, *7*(2-4), 215-236. 24 refs; 12 tables

The effects of handling and gentling, as described in the literature, was studied in normal and sick animals. Weight-gain was the dependent

Approved For Release 2000/08/11 : CIA-RDP96-00792R000400240003-5

Approved For Release 2000/08/11 : CIA-RDP96-00792R000400240003-5

that the strict application of the double-blind method offers the researcher the guarantee of absolute objectivity in estimating results. - DA/R.A.W.

03616. Rigato, Mario. The possibility of suggestive influences in certain analgesic effects of magnetotherapy: A boundary problem between parapsychology and unquestioned sciences. *Quaderni di Parapsicologia,* 1986, *17*(1), 46-48.

The clinical effects of pulsed magnetic fields are easily controllable by means of radiography and other objective data. On the other hand, the purely analgesic effects declared by the patient are not controllable. Some authors suggest that a placebo effect is present. On this problem an experimental research program is presented to be carried out in collaboration with the Parapsychology Laboratory of The University of Utrecht. The aim is to point out some aspects which could involve academic orthodoxy as well as parapsychology. - DA/R.A.W.

03617. Bersani, Ferdinando, and Travisan, Bruno. Experiences with psycholinguistic PK. *Quaderni di Parapsicologia,* 1986, *17*(1), 49-53. 1 ref

Last year we presented a new method that could detect some possible PK effects catalyzed by the interpretation of semirandom acoustic signals recorded on a tape recorder. In a previous study we investigated the possibility of perceiving linguistic patterns in suitable nonlinguistic acoustic events. The two essential conditions in order to obtain such effects were: (a) the availability of sounds that could be listened to over and over again on a tape recorder, and (b) the propensity of the subject to understand that what they are listening to is a linguistic message.

As we showed last year, the hypothesis can be formulated which says that a condition can be produced during the linguistic interpretation that is particularly conducive in order to produce some PK effects by which a "nonintentional" modification of acoustic patterns could result in better equating the acoustic event to a linguistic model produced by the subject's mind. This hypothesis also fits with Stanford's "conformance behavior" model. In our set-up, the physical target of the PK is the electronic device by which the acoustic events are processed.

In other words, our present investigation involves the possibility of detecting some modifications in the electronic "processing" of the acoustic signals previously recorded. In our pilot attempts the subject was requested to listen (using headphones) to suitable signals, and his emotional involvement was monitored via an electronic device called the "oracle," wherein the subject asks the "oracle" to speak about some personal questions. In other words, the acoustic signals can be used as targets for a short projective test in which the subject is particularly involved. In order to improve the psychological connection between the electronic device and the subjects, we introduced some modifications into the circuits with respect to the previous instrumentation, and we also introduced feedback by means of a small light that flashes when the "oracle" speaks. With these modifications we have conducted an extensive investigation with quite a large number of subjects. No PK effect was detected. Nevertheless, experimentation is still going on in order to obtain a very large amount of data. - DA/R.A.W.

03618. Dettore, Ugo. A hypothesis of clairvoyance. *Quaderni di Parapsicologia,* 1986, *17*(1), 54-60.

We hypothesize a sensoriality in time (past and future) on the pattern of which the sensoriality in space (present), peculiar to the five known senses, would have formed. The sensoriality in time would be peculiar to all, living and nonliving beings; the one in space would belong only to living beings, even if potentially present in the nonliving ones. Clairvoyance would consist in the sensoriality in time (retrocognition and precognition); clairvoyance in the present, or cryptesthesia, would in reality be a perception of the immediate past, displaced only by a few moments as to the present. On the basis of time sensoriality, it would have formed intuitive thought which is always creative and leads to the evolution of all beings; on the basis of space sensoriality, it would have developed rational thought, which in itself isn't creative but only aims at settling fixed relations, or laws, among beings. The interaction between the two sensorialities and the two forms of thought offers us the whole of reality. - DA/R.A.W.

03619. Martelli, Aldo. Experiences of collaboration with certain prestidigitators in the investigation of some presumably paranormal cases. *Quaderni di Parapsicologia,* 1986, *17*(1), 61-68.

On several occasions, during our investigations and experimental researches on some supposed paranormal phenomena, we availed ourselves of the collaboration of two conjurors: Vanni Bossi and Alexander. In our opinion, such collaboration is useful and advisable. Obviously, one should consider certain difficulties, deriving, for instance, from the conjurors' engagements.

We agree with Vanni Bossi that it is not enough to have at our disposal a "tout-court" good conjuror. It is also necessary that the conjurer is practiced, not only in conjuring tricks in general, but also with those tricks that "paranormal" subjects could perform.

Thanks to Alexander's collaboration, we investigated a supposed phenomenon of water creation. The subject was a 15-year-old girl. This case proved to be a trick as the girl, thanks to her extraordinary skill, was able to put out the salivary secretion through her imperceptibly half-open lips. We also investigated a case of an 11-year-old boy who had been described as the protagonist of many extraordinary ESP and PK phenomena. In our presence, the boy was able only to make a thermometer mercury rise, by means of a "trick," unconscious perhaps, but soon revealed. Moreover, in 1978, in Milan, Alexander caught Geller bending a key by hand, simulating PK. He was able to reproduce the success in the same way.

We made use of the two conjurors' opinions also in order to examine (as deeply as possible) about 30 experiments. They involved metal bending and of other kinds, selected among over 200 experiments performed during some years with half a dozen "mini-gellers," and with Professor Bersani's collaboration. We chose that experiments because we considered them valid as far as their paranormal "genuineness" was concerned.

In this case, we should be satisfied with the conjurors' posterior judgment that is given on the basis of our account. In fact, we cannot have them at our disposal all throughout the experiment. The explanations for the phenomena, that the conjurors gave separately, partly coincided, partly contrasted, and only two were judged tenable, on the basis of our experimental experience. In some cases, then, the conjurors admitted that, if things had actually gone as we had described, the only explanation they could give was the operator's inattention. - DA/R.A.W.

03620. Cassoli, Piero. A contribution to the study of pranotherapy. *Quaderni di Parapsicologia,* 1986, *17*(1). 69-89. 43 refs; 1 table

The author, a physician, discusses problems concerning "healers." For many years he has been investigating only

Approved For Release 2000/08/11 : CIA-RDP96-00792R000400240003-5

Approved For Release 2000/08/11 : CIA-RDP96-00792R000400240003-5

chologie und Grenzgebiete der Psychologie, 1972, *14*(4), 244-251. 33 refs

In a survey of the literature concerning parapsychic phenomena and drugs, the author concludes that obviously only the use of so-called hallucinogens (such as LSD, mescaline, psilocybin, and, with reservations, hashish and marijuana) is associated with parapsychic abilities, whereas the use of opiates (such as opium, heroin, and morphine) does not seem to touch this field. It is hypothesized that because of the different pharmaco-psychological functioning of hallucinogens, intoxication by these substances might be rather suitable for stimulating the aggressive and instinctive parts of man. They seem to be a characteristic feature of psi abilities also. Opiates, on the other hand, do not seem to affect this sphere because these substances are mainly narcotizing. The effects of cocaine, amphetamines, tranquilizers, and soporifics cannot be judged on the basis of the surveyed literature. It is shown that the possible relevance of drug use to parapsychology is completely ignored by most textbooks dealing with drugs, the authors of which are mainly medical men, psychiatrists, or pharmacologists. — G.H.

01396. Schmidbauer, Wolfgang. On the psychology of the oracle. *Zeitschrift für Parapsychologie und Grenzgebiete der Psychologie,* 1972, *14*(4), 222-234. [Originally published in *Psychologische Rundschau, 1970, 21,* 88-98.] 30 refs

The author describes various practices of oracles with reference to ethnographic reports and attempts to sketch a model that optimally includes psychological aspects in these reports. The function of trance within the oracle and its sociopsychological moorings (shamans) are pointed out. An analysis of oracular practices with principles derived from projective tests shows certain structural similarities with the situation in which a person seeking advice finds himself. — DA/R.A.W.

ITALIAN LANGUAGE

LUCE E OMBRA
(Editor: Paola Giovetti)

01397. Di Simone, Giorgio. The "Entita A." case. *Luce e Ombra,* 1985 (Jan/Mar), *85*(1), 22-29. 8 refs

After a long preamble mostly dedicated to the historical and technical aspects of the seances of "Mister X" (a trance medium whose name he is not allowed to mention), the author underlines the great importance of the revolutionary contents of these seances, which took place in Naples more than 30 years ago (about 1950-1980). These contents are extremely logical, rational, and coherent, and the author collected them in several books, first of all *Rapporto dalla dimensione X,* (Roma 1973/84). The author mentions also the experiments he organized (1971 and 1974) in order to check the independence of the supposed communicating "entity" (Entita A) from the medium (comparative analysis of the voices with the "voice-print" method and an EEG of the medium, awake and during his speaking-trance). — DA

01398. Iannuzzo, Giovanni. Parapsychology and anthropology: A note. *Luce e Ombra,* 1985 (Jan/Mar), *85*(1), 30-34. 18 refs

The author analyses the connections between parapsychology and anthropology, and asserts that these connections should be of different kinds: accounts of psi phenomena should be evaluated according to both parapsychological and anthropological patterns, and accounts of psi phenomena also should be evaluated only from the parapsychological point of view (a "parapsycographical" pattern). Experimental methods, utilized in some field researches, are considered insufficient. The author suggests a new methodological approach in which "paranormality" is considered a cross-cultural event. According to this model, it seems to be necessary, in psychical research, to utilize the methods and conceptual patterns of the "human" sciences. — DA

01399. Ravaldini, Silvio. A pioneer of psychical research: Alexandre N. Aksakof. *Luce e Ombra,* 1985 (Jan/Mar) *85*(1), 43-54. 8 refs

The author describes the life and work of one of the pioneers of psychical research, Alexandre Aksakof. His activities were directed at establishing the reality of paranormal phenomena. His early work was published in Germany, due to the censorship exerted in Russia by religious and lay authorities. Aksakof was an alert experimenter and had the occasion to be present in the seances of two great mediums: D.D. Home and Florence Cook. In the year 1874, Aksakof founded in Germany the journal *Psychische Studien,* which later had a great importance for both theoretical study and for practical experimentation. Later he published (1890) his important book, *Animism and Spiritism,* which can be considered a positive answer to the book, *Spiritism,* of E. von Hartmann, which practically denied the physical phenomena. Aksakof devoted nearly all his life to promulgating spiritualistic ideals in a world where materialism was dominant, and left an important legacy, both as man and as researcher. — DA/R.A.W.

01400. Giovetti, Paola. The possession case of Siano (Catanzaro). *Luce e Ombra,* 1985 (Jan/Mar), *85*(1), 55-59. 1 ref.

The author interviewed Dr. Pericle Assennato, a retired magistrate who long ago (1936) was present when an exceptional case of possession took place in a little village of South Italy, Siano near Catanzaro. Three years earlier the dead body of a young man, Giuseppe Verardi of Catanzaro, had been found under a bridge. The investigation concluded that it was suicide. Three years later, Maria Talarico, 17, a young girl of Siano, passed over the bridge and had a sudden and strange metamorphosis that lasted 36 hours: Her voice changed and became that of a man, she insisted that she was Giuseppe Verardi and acted as if she were. She did not recognize her parents, but she did recognize the mother of Giuseppe and revealed that Giuseppe did not commit suicide but was killed. She mentioned the names of the killers, as well. The population of the whole village assisted in uncovering the facts. After 36 hours Maria went under the bridge, took the position the dead body of Giuseppe had had, and "awakened" without remembering anything. After that, a new investigation concluded for a case of murder. Dr. Assennato gives his interpretation of this interesting case. — DA

METAPSICHICA RIVISTA ITALIANA DI PARAPSICOLOGIA

01401. Crosa, G. Report of the First International Congress on Parapsychology of the Italian-Swiss Center for Advanced Studies. *Metapsichica Rivista Italiana di Parapsicologia,* 1969 (Jul Dec), *24*(3/4), 109-116.

Thanks to the hospitality of the Italian-Swiss Center for Advanced Studies (Campione d'Italia), the First International Congress on Parapsychology of Campione d'Italia was held on March 29, 1969. The general topic was Mysterious Psychic Phenomena. Introductory speeches were made by Mr. F. De Baggis, Mayor of the host town; Dr. Naegeli-Osjord, President of the Schweizer Parapsychologische Gesellschaft; and Mr. E. Mengoli, President of the Associazione Italiana Scientifica di Metapsichica. In this report we have the main features of the papers presented by four M.D.s and psychiatrists (Crosa, Granone, Naegeli-Osjord, Cassoli) and the theologian Resch are summarized. During the evening session some slides about hypnosis (with commentary by Granone) and one about Ted Serios were projected, followed by a discussion masterly directed by Prof. Beonio Brocchieri. In addition to the previously mentioned speakers, presentations were made by two medical doctors, Inardi and Buscaino; a newspaperman, Altavilla; and a theologian, Pisoni, who cleverly aroused the participation of the public. The *Proceedings* have been published by Silva of Rome. — DT/R.A.W.

Approved For Release 2000/08/11 : CIA-RDP96-00792R000400240003-5

Approved For Release 2000/08/11 : CIA-RDP96-00792R000400240003-5

board. After a short time the personality of Seth revealed itself and manifested for many years, transmitting complex metaphysical messages. With the help of Seth, Jane Roberts had some paranormal experiences as well. - DA/R.A.W.

METAPSICHICA RIVISTA ITALIANA DI PARAPSICOLOGIA

Ø1679. Assennato, Pericle. Evidence and considerations about Rol's phenomena. Metapsichica Rivista Italiana di Parapsicologia, 1970 (Jan-Jun), 25(1-2), 2-6.

The author reports the phenomena of G. Rol that he witnessed in Rome, in April, 1967, and judges its parapsychological importance to be very high. He concludes that all witnessing must be free from unconscious resistance and that the so-called paranormal phenomena differ from the normal ones only because they are statistically rare. - DA

Ø1680. Assennato, Pericle. Criticism and reason in parapsychology. Metapsichica Rivista Italiana di Parapsicologia, 1970 (Jan-Jun), 25(1-2), 6-10.

The author makes additional comments on Rol's phenomena. He thinks that the parapsychological phenomena obtained without apparent trance are the most important to study. He blames those who maintain a priori or unjustified positions, which are arrived at without prior objective investigation of the phenomena. Those most interesting, such as Rol, Ted Serios, and psychic surgeons, are able to produce phenomena without being in trance, or at most, the self-induced trance which Cazzamalli calls "waiting attention." - DA

Ø1681. Alberti, Giorgio. Experiments made by Dr. G.A. Rol in Turin. Metapsichica Rivista Italiana di Parapsicologia, 1970 (Jan-Jun), 25(1-2), 10-14.

The author describes three experiments witnessed in December, 1968, in Turin. They involved the transfer of a card that had been selected collectively from one deck of playing cards to another deck. Second, in a normally arranged deck of cards, Rol suceeded in reversing 51% of them, alternately back after face and face after back. Finally, by clairvoyance Rol was able to repeat a sentence in a closed book held by the author. - DA

Ø1682. Riccardi, N., Inardi, M., Cassoli, P., De Boni, G., Rappelli, ?, Zeglio, ?, Assennato, P., Valerio, De Carli, Occhipinti, L., Gabricci, ?, Galateri, L., Alberti, G., and Mengoli, E. Debate about the provocative phenomena of Dr. Rol. Metapsichica Rivista Italiana di Parapsicologia, 1970 (Jan-Jun), 25(1-2), 16-55. 1 ref

The authors participated in debates held on November 16, 1969 and February 1, 1970 in Milan, convened by the Italian Association for Scientific Metapsychics. The debate was entitled "PK and ESP Faculties: A Living Italian Case," and centered on the phenomena of Gustavo Adolfo Rol. A lengthy summary of the debaters'contributions in English is provided by Nicola Riccardi. These summaries, in turn, have been abstracted below. - Ed.

Riccardi states that he concentrated on Rol's demonstrations with playing cards, noting that these "experiments" may be observed, but not in the least controlled. He describes four instances of Rol's card demonstrations, and clasifies his procedure in three stages.

Inardi and Cassoli report on one meeting with Rol in Turin in April, 1967. Both hold that reports of Rol's experiments cannot be accepted at face value until certain basic conditions are met, such as Rol not touching the cards and not using cards supplied by observers. They say these conditions have not been met.

G. De Boni describes a card demonstration of Rol's which leads him to say, "This case is of the greatest improtance for psychical research." Riccardi then describes Rol's spiritualistic paintings that take place in a seance. The paintings are ostensibly made through Rol by the painter, Francois Auguste Ravier, who died in 1895. The sitters choose the subject of the painting. Riccardi reports having seen Ravier's face superimposed on Rol's while the painting was being made.

Rappelli provides the fullest and most sympathetic account of Rol. He says he is a longtime friend of Rol's and treated by him as if he were a younger brother and assistant. He describes Rol's healing abilities, his "voyages" to the past and future, his work with cards, and the sittings in which spirits, some living, some dead, are contacted. (Rol professes ignorance of spiritualism.) He also describes Rol's views of himself and his powers, and their religious significance. Rol says he refuses to take part in experiments arranged by others because for all his accomplishments, he needs a direct and sudden inspiration.

Zeglio reports on 3 seances with Rol that he had his wife attend. He provides detailed descriptions of 4 "experiments" from notes taken at the time.

Dr. Carli Valerio disagrees with P.

Approved For Release 2000/08/11 : CIA-RDP96-00792R000400240003-5

Approved For Release 2000/08/11 : CIA-RDP96-00792R000400240003-5

tical activity is diminished, and points out that several observations of what occurs during Rol's demonstrations indicate cortical inhibition derived from hypnosis. She notes that one can be in an altered state without being consciously aware that one is in it.

Riccardi called for a vote on whether the audience considered that all Rol's phenomena are faked. Al votes were negative.

There follows a general discussion among Gabricci, Valerio, and Galateri, of mediumship, hypnosis, and mediumistic trance. Alberti and Mengoli urges that filming the proceedings of seances is highly desirable, and Mengoli cites Schiebeler's laboratory at Ravensburg that is equipped to study physical phenomena.

Occhipinti describes parallels between Rol's demonstrations and what he observed at seances with the medium, Anibale Gnocchi.

Riccardi describes personality changes in Rol as his demonstrations develop. At such times, he describes

does not take over a situation, even though he may be the center of it. Riccardi thinks it is of great importance that Rol seems to address remarks to someone, he knows not who, during his demonstrations. He says the process of each sitting develops "as if there were band of hobgoblins in the room" who receive orders and rush into the operations needed for reaching the final end desired. He says he is convinced that Rol is served with continuity and precision by those entities, as was Aladdin, who also was ignorant of the identities of his invisible helpers.

Occhipinti says Gnocchi was able to transfer his powers to someone else. Riccardi adds that the same is true of Rol, and cites an example.

The editor, Ettore Mengoli, concludes the debate with this note: "From the preceding pages one can see that Dr. Rol has been approached cordially and praised, but in no way thoroughly examined. In Italy and abroad all statements about this case are to be considered "informative" but not "scientific." - DA/R.A.W.

Ø1683. Racanelli, Francesco. I and parapsychology. Metapsichica Rivista Italiana di Parapsicologia 1970 (Jan-Jun), 25(1-2), 56-62.

At the request of the editor, Racanelli describes his work as as a medical doctor and as a healer. Initially he was a convinced healer only, but this displeased the Italian police, so he decided to obtain a medical degree and practice healing lawfully. With him the two professions are complementary. - DA

JAPANESE LANGUAGE

(Editor: Toshio Kasahara)

RESEARCHES OF JAPAN PSYCHIC SCIENCE ASSOCIATION

Ø1684. Tanaka, Chiyomatsu. Annals of new spiritualism, psychical research, and parapsychology. Researches of Japan Psychic Science Association, 1974 (Oct), 1-69.

This is a chronological record of 1ØØ important events in the history of spiritualism, psychical research, and parapsychology beginning with the Hydesville rappings in 1848 through 1974. The text is in both Japanese and English. The sources of the information in the chronology is provided in the form of bibliographic notes. A letter code precedes each ev^n

nited States; B for Britain; C for Continental Europe; J for Japan, and G for General history. The sources footnotes are N. Fodor's Encyclopedia of Psychic Science (1934), E. Thompson's History & Science of Spiritualism (1948), Rhine and Pratt's Parapsychology (1957), Doyle's History of Spiritualism (1926), and Nelson's Spiritualism and Society (1969). - R.A.W.

III. ARTICLES IN NONPARAPSYCHOLOGICAL JOURNALS

This section will henceforth be presented in two parts: Part 1 will consist of articles on parapsychological topics published in nonparapsychological journals. Part 2 will consist of articles in nonparapsychological journals on topics dealing with other disciplines but that also may be applicable or relevant to parapsychological concerns.

PART 1. ARTICLES ON PARAPSYCHOLOGY IN NONPARAPSYCHOLOGICAL JOURNALS

Ø1685. Abbott, David P. Mediumistic readings of sealed writings. Open Court, 1906 (Apr), 2Ø(4), 194-211.

Several methods are outlined for reading writing secured in sealed envelopes. The techniques are basically those used by stage clairvoyants during their public displays. Included are descriptions of various ways wood alcohol can be used to make env lopes

Approved For Release 2000/08/11 : CIA-RDP96-00792R000400240003-5